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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/048,057	01/25/2002	Michel Habert	T2147-907642	8724

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EXAMINER
SHIFERAW, ELENI A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2136	

DATE MAILED: 06/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 April 2006</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 11 have been considered but are moot

in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   Claims 1, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention.

3.   Claims 1 and 11 recite the limitation "web server" and "server of said second system" in

lines 12 and 7 respectively and further recite "the server" on lines 13 of claim 1 same rejection

applies on claim 11. It is unclear which server applicant is trying to refer to. There is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over W. Stallings,

1999 (Stallings, "Cryptography and Network Security, Principles And Practice, 2nd edition.") in

view of WAP forum, March 29, 2000, ("WAP –195-WAWOverview) and Hollstrom et al.
USPN 6,763,247 B1.

As per claim 1, Stallings teaches a method for secure communication between first and second

entities interconnected via an internet network, said entities being associated with respective first

and second processing systems connected to said internet network, said first system operating in

client mode and said second system operating in server mode, said method comprising:

assigning respective permanent internet addresses to said first and second entities

(Stallings page 400 section 13.1 par. 3),

making at least one application, located in a server of said second system, accessible to

said first entity (Stallings page 400 section 13.1 lines 37-page 401 lines 2, and fig. 13.1), and

to encrypting data exchanged between said first and second entities in conformity with a

desired security protocol (Stallings page 401 lines 7-12, and fig. 13.1), wherein said first and

second systems include a communication protocol stack having at least one layer which allows

for said encrypting step to be performed (Stallings page 400-401 section 13.1).

Stallings fails to explicitly disclose wherein the second entity hosts a WAP gateway

utilizing a web server application interface adapter as amended.

However WAP forum discloses a WAP gateway utilizing a web application interface

adapter (pages 21-22 section 7.5).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to employ the teachings of WAP forum within the system of Stallings

because it would security provide a web applications to end users.

Stallings and WAP forum fail to explicitly disclose the amended subject matter wherein

the server is capable of communicating, via the web server application interface adapter, directly

with a first type of WAP application and via a web container and at least one specific application

program interface with a servlet WAP application.

However Hollstrom et al. discloses a WAP server, capable of submitting digital

information related to the functionality of the external utility device, and/or web pages like

wireless markup language (WML), over the point-to-point communication link to the WAP

browser of the client mobile telephone, is capable of communicating WML server application

interface adapter, directly with a WAP application, and via a container and at least one specific

application program interface with a WAP application (col. 2 lines 22-36 and fig. 3 element 340)

that reads on capable of communicating, via the web server application interface adapter, directly

with a first type of WAP application and via a web container and at least one specific application

program interface with a servlet WAP application.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hollstrom et al. within the combination

system of Stallings and WAP forum because they are analogous in data communication. One

would have been motivated to do so because it would allow accessing the web server and

providing web pages to users in WAP technology.

As per claim 11, Stallings teaches a system architecture for secure communication between first

and second entities interconnected via an internet network, said entities respectively being

associated with first and second data processing systems within a set of distributed systems

connected to said internet network, said first system operating in client mode and said second

system operating in server mode, said first and second entities being associated with permanent

internet addresses, comprising:

a server included in said second system, said server comprising at least one application

accessible to said first entity (Stallings page 400 section 13.1 lines 37-page 401 lines 2, and fig.

13.1);

first and second communication protocol stacks respectively included in said first and

second systems, each of said first and second communication protocol stacks comprising at least

one address layer using a respective one of said permanent IP addresses (Stallings page 400

section 13.1 par. 3) and a logical layer for encrypting, in end-to-end mode in conformity with a

given security protocol, data exchanged between said first and second entities (Stallings page

400-401 section 13.1, and page 411 fig. 13.5).

Stallings fails to explicitly disclose wherein the second entity hosts a WAP gateway

utilizing a web server application interface adapter as amended.

However WAP forum discloses a WAP gateway utilizing a web application interface

adapter (pages 21-22 section 7.5).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to employ the teachings of WAP forum within the system of Stallings

because it would security provide a web applications to end users.

Stallings and WAP forum fail to explicitly disclose the amended subject matter wherein

the server is capable of communicating, via the web server application interface adapter, directly

with a first type of WAP application and via a web container and at least one specific application

program interface with a servlet WAP application.

However Hollstrom et al. discloses a WAP server, capable of submitting digital

information related to the functionality of the external utility device, and/or web pages like

wireless markup language (WML), over the point-to-point communication link to the WAP

browser of the client mobile telephone, is capable of communicating WML server application

interface adapter, directly with a WAP application, and via a container and at least one specific

application program interface with a WAP application (col. 2 lines 22-36 and fig. 3 element 340)

that reads on capable of communicating, via the web server application interface adapter, directly

with a first type of WAP application and via a web container and at least one specific application

program interface with a servlet WAP application.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hollstrom et al. within the combination

system of Stallings and WAP forum because they are analogous in data communication. One

would have been motivated to do so because it would allow accessing the web server and

providing web pages to users in WAP technology.

As per claims 2 and 12, Stallings further teaches a method, wherein said permanent IP addresses

assigned to said first and second entities conform to an IPV6 Internet address protocol (Stallings

page 400 section 13.1 par. 3).

As per claim 3, Stalling further teaches a method, wherein communications through said internet

network take place in conformity with an IPV4 Internet address protocol, and wherein said

method further comprises:

executing, in at least one of said first and second systems, an address conversion step

which includes converting said IPV4 internet address protocol to said IPV6 internet address

protocol (Stallings page 400 section 13.1 lines 16-19, and page 405 lines 14-16).

As per claim 4, Stalling further teaches a method, wherein said encrypting step is performed in

conformity with an IPSec protocol in tunnel mode, in order to obtain secure data exchanges

between said first and second entities, and wherein said IPSec protocol is used with an EPS

mechanism for authenticating information sources (Stallings page 402-408 section 13.2).

As per claim 5, Stalling further teaches method, wherein said first entity is a user of said first

system, wherein said method further includes a step for authenticating said user (Stallings page

400 section 13.1 lines 14-19), and wherein said permanent IP address assigned to said first entity

is used to identify said user (Stallings page 401 fig. 13.1, and page 400-401 section 401).

As per claim 6, Stalling further teaches a method, wherein communications through said network

take place in data packet mode, and wherein said permanent IP address identifying said user is

present in encrypted form in conformity with said IPSec protocol, in each of said data packets

(Stallings page 408-413 section 13.3, and fig. 13.6).

As per claims 7 and 15, WAP forum further teaches a method, wherein said first system is

connected to a wireless transmission segment wherein communications between said first system

and said second system take place in conformity with a WAP protocol, wherein said second

system includes at least a first module constituting a WAP server and a second module forming a

unified interface between said WAP server and said at least one application, and wherein said

WAP server is integrated into said second system as a web server (WAP forum pages 23-24

section 705, and fig. 6). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention was made to employ the teachings of WAP forum within the

combination system because it would allow to provide wireless applications to the end users

(WAP forum pages 23-24 section 705, and fig. 6).

As per claim 8, WAP forum further teaches a method, wherein said second system includes an

additional module for performing two-way interface adaptation of structures, which makes it

possible to support application interfaces used by web servers (WAP forum pages 23-24 section

705, and fig. 6). The rational for combining are the same as claim 7 above.

As per claim 9, Stallings and WAP forum further teach all the subject matter as described. In

addition, WAP forum teaches a method, wherein said first system includes a WAP browser

(WAP forum pages 23-24 section 705, and fig. 6). The rational for combining are the same as

claim 7 above.

As per claim 10, Stallings and WAP forum further teach all the subject matter as described. In

addition, WAP forum teaches a method, wherein said first system includes a mobile system,

wherein said method further includes assigning to said first system a temporary address, and

initiating a dialog between said first system and a home agent connected to said internet network

to correlate said permanent address assigned to said first entity with said temporary address, in

conformity with said IPV6 protocol (WAP forum pages 23-24 section 705, and fig. 6). The

rational for combining are the same as claim 7 above.

As per claim 13, Stallings and WAP forum teach all the subject matter as described above. In

addition Stallings teaches an architecture, wherein said internet network conveys data packets in

conformity with an IPV4 protocol,

wherein each of said first and second protocol stacks includes a first address layer in the

IPV6 protocol and a second address layer in the IPV4 protocol from which PV6-compatible

addresses are derived, in order to obtain exchanges in tunnel mode (Stallings page 400 section

13.1 lines 16-19, and page 405 lines 14-16), and

wherein said logical layer in each of said first and second protocol stacks encrypts data

packets exchanged between said first and second entities (Stallings section 13.1-13.2).

As per claim 14, Stallings and WAP forum teach all the subject matter as described above. In

addition Stallings teaches an architecture, wherein said logical layer in each of said first and

second protocol stacks conforms to an IPSec protocol in tunnel mode, in order to obtain secure

data exchanges

between said interconnected first and second entities, and wherein said IPSec protocol is used

with an EPS mechanism for identifying information sources (Stallings page 402-408 section

13.2).

As per claim 16, Stallings and WAP forum further teach all the subject matter as described. In addition, WAP forum teaches an architecture, wherein said second system includes at least one additional module for two-way conversion of data packets of structures in conformity with web or WAP protocols (WAP forum pages 23-24 section 705, and fig. 6). The rational for combining are the same as claim 7 above.

As per claim 17, Stallings and WAP forum further teach all the subject matter as described. In addition, WAP forum teaches an architecture, wherein said first system is a mobile telephone terminal operating in a GSM standard, said mobile telephone terminal including a WAP type browser constituting a client and a display screen for displaying pages in WML-type language (WAP forum pages 23-24 section 705, and fig. 6). The rational for combining are the same as claim 7 above.

As per claim 18, Stallings and WAP forum further teach all the subject matter as described. In addition, WAP forum teaches an architecture, wherein said first system is a mobile telephone terminal operating in a GPRS standard, said a mobile telephone terminal including an Internet browser constituting a client and a display screen for displaying pages in WML-type language (WAP forum pages 23-24 section 705, and fig. 6). The rational for combining are the same as claim 7 above.

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure. Jorgensen Pub. No.: US 2002/0099854 A1. Jorgensen discloses the teachings of

WAP router, web application transmission, and Ipsec.

Lee et al., USPN 6,609,150 B2, discloses WAP web servers serving web pages to client

wireless device. A user requesting a web page to a WAP server and WAP server providing web

to the client by communicating to web and WAP applications (see fig. 4 and abstract).

Zarom, USPN 6,356,529 B1, discloses WAP gateway and web server.

Kalavade, USPN 6,901,067, B1, teaches a gateway utilizing WAP server and WEB

server (see fig. 4).

Srinivasan et al., US PG PUBS 2002/0022488 a1, teaches a WAP gateway

functioning as part of Web origin server serving content (see par. 0030 last two lines).
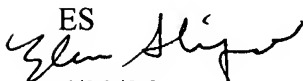
Please see form PTO 892 for more prior art references.

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Eleni A. Shiferaw whose telephone number is 571-272-3867.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

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applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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ES

6/20/06

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